NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CONSIDERATIONS SUR LA CAMPAGNE EN CRIMEN, PAR L. VANDEWELDE, CAPITAINE AU REGIMENT DES GRENADIERS, BRUXELLES .- So much twaddle has been spoken and written by non-professional critica, from Kossuth down to the amateur Jominis and Vanhans of the press, respecting what ought and what ought not to have been done by the bellige nts in the Crimes, that it is a satisfaction to meet with a work which substitutes for crude and raque speculations the results of scientific observation and thorough practical acquaintance with the sub-ject. Captain Vandevelde, the author of this ineresting brochure, has already distinguished himself by the publication of several valuable military es, and his present pamphlet arrives oppor tanely to assist us in piercing the clouds of preju-dice and misrepresentation in which everything connected with the events in the Crimea is systematically involved by the European press. Being written in a purely professional spirit, and without any apparent political leanings, its criticisms upon the campaign may be received as the first contriutions to the stock of impartial memorials which will make up the future history of these exects.

Before we proceed to notice the strictures of the writer on what he considers the principal errors mitted on both sides, up to the present stage of the campaign, we think it but fair to quote the inciicatal compliment which he pays to the general accuracy of the Russian official military reports the more particularly as we have had occasion ourselves to call attention to the fact more than once.

Referring to some opinions expressed by him in a newicus publication, in regard to the operations of the descent in the Crimes, the hotly contested enent of the Alma, and the wheel movement of he allies towards Balsklava, he says:—" The offisial reports of the Russian General relative to these operations were not then known. These docuraich appear to have been written in a more imartial style than is usual in army bulletins, have thrown a fresh light upon those events, and compel me to revert to them." Without following him through these explanations, we will confine our-selves to giving a few of his criticisms on the sketch of the military operations which accompanied the

official report of the Russian General on the affair of Belaklava:—

After reading this sketch, we are forced to ask curselves, how is it possible that this chasse croise (cross march) could have been effected in twenty-four hours by one and the same road, and through a narrow and difficult defile, without either of the belligerents having the least intimation as to the movements of the other? The two armies, it would appear, reci rocally began their march without taking the precaution of seeding out scouts and without having the least idea of the whereabouts of the enemy; and it is an operation of this sort that is termed a skilfully conducted movement. It is pretended that Menschikoff had a direct in terest in not obtaining information on this point, inasmuch as any attempt to seek it would only have given the alarm to the enemy; but he should at least have taken measures to guard against arprise, in order to prevent a feeble accuracy guard of the allies carrying off a portion of the baggage of his army.

The affice certainly did right to execute this wheel movement; Menschikoff on his side should have endeavored to hold the open country, and Saktchisprai was in fact his pivot of mancauver; why then, did not the Russian General after the battle of Alma bear immediately on that point? In operating as we have just described, or in other words in taking a position lateral to the line of invision, not only would be have found himself placed in a position to prevent the most serious danger that threatened him—the march of the allies on Balaklava—but he would also have avoiced useless taigue to his soldiers, and that flank march during which he was so near being crushed by the English; for, in fact, if Lord Raglau had fallen on the bead of Mentcoikoff's column, as he fell on its rear, the Russian army, still inder the impression of the defeat at the Alms, and surprised on its march through a narrow defile, to also stated in the sketch waich accompanies lieuschikoff's report, that this General having been informed o

The allies were not altogether ignorant of the undermanned conditi m of the fortress, for in the journals of the siege kept by their own officers, it is stated by one that they knew that Prince Menshikoff kept the field at the head of his army; by another, that he had been driven to a distance with the wreck of this army; and by a third, that a reconnaissance of the 27th, which had approached to within a distance of about four kilometres from the city, only observed a weak wall of enceinte without a ditch, and of the strength merely of one of the octrol walls of Paris, but that the Russians were engaged in raising ea th works, especially release, to cover the southern faubourgs.

merely of one of the octroi walls of Paris, but that the Bussians were engaged in raising at h works, especially redams, to cover the southern fanbourga. Hew, with such facis before them, could the allied generals hesitate for a single instant on the resolution to be taken between a sudden assault and a regular siege? In the first place, the preparations for a siege demand considerable time, and every day of respite that the besieger granted to the besieged enabled the latter to increase the obstacles that covered the place, and to summon resources from the interior of the empire. And, then, against what were the former to direct a regular siege? Against an octroi wall, as it was described in the reconnoiseance of the 27th, or against earthworks, which, according even to the acknowledgments of the officers of the allied armies, were far trom being completed or armed when the latter actived before the place. And, in fine, one must have bestowed little study on great military questions, or be very simple, not to comprehend that a sudden assault against an entrenched position of large developement, defended by a garrison only, offers many more chances of success than a regular slege would ever present against the same position defended by the same garrison, with the advantage of having an army at hand for its relief; for the allies, being unable to invest the whole position, ought to have seen that, as soon as they made a show of opening a regular siege, the Russian army would hasten to the relief of Sebastopol, which is precisely what has happened.

In our opinion there is but one means of succeeding in an attack on a fortress of extensive development, and which is precisely what has happened.

In our opinion there is but one means of succeeding a such an assault, if was when they arrived before behaviour of the alway and retired from the town, leaving after them out a feeble garrison; the fortifications were incomplete, and, generally speaking, unprovided with an anon; and, in fine, in consequence of the world w

the in oreasion of defeat, whilst the besiegers were embled by success. em' od by success.

""" will even go further. If a andden assault of fered to the allies no chance of success when they arrived before the place, it will have been wiser on their part to abandon the enterprise altogether than to undertake a regular siege, for they ought not to have expected that a place which they could not invest, and which was on the eve of receiving considerable reinforcements, would ever offer less resistance than at the moment when the army charged to protect it had just retired, and when the entrenchments which preceded the walls of the town were incomplete and but half armed, whilst, on the other hand, the allies had no need of their reserves to undertake a sudden assault; seeing that Menschikoff was waiting for reinforcements to hasten to the relief of the place.

The allies had unquestionably everything to gain by hazaring this bid stroke, inasmuch as from day to day the situation of things must necessarily improve for the Russians and grow worse for them.

To sum up: what result can be expected from a regular siege against a place which cannot be invested, and the two force to of attack of which have together but the quarter of extent of the line of defence of the besieged—a line behind which a whole army can take up a position.

The allies, in deferring the attack, have given the Russians time to multiply obstacles, both inside and outside. The slege has, as might have been expected, been alarmingly protracted, Menschikoff has some analied by the delay to draw round him considerable retoforcements, and at present the allies have not only to be on the alert to provide against a garrison that makes double sortice with twenty thousand men at a time, but also against a powerful moveable army, which continually mea as them, and which has aiready secured the advanced poets of Baiakhaya, from whence it can opapromise their fine of retreat towards their vessels.

But what confirms more fully the view we have take up a few of the surface and to a stage.

the assault the day after their arrival before Sebastopol—is the fact that the Russian General, in taking
with him the garrison on the 25th, to send it back
on the 29th, must have entertained a profound con
viction either that the place would not be at acked
towards the south, and that it needed on that side
only a comparatively feeble defence, or that it would
or could not hold out before an immediate assault;
now this proves that in the one as in the other
hypothesis. If the attack had been attempted on the
27th, the 28th, or even on the 29th, it had every
chance of success.

The defeat of the Russians at the battle of Inkermann is attributed, by the writer, in a great degree, to the non-employment of their cavalry. His argu ments in support of this view are deserving

attention:

The first reflection that presented itself to our minds on examining the compat of the 25th of October, and the battle of the 5th of November, was that in the first the cavalry had played the principal part, whilst in the second there was not a single cavairy soldier in the field of battle, either on the side of the allies or on that of the Rushins. And yet the nature of the ground of the two fields of battle does not differ so essentially, to pass that as regards the employment of cavairy, from one extreme to another. The valley of the Tchernaya is as tortuous at Tschourgona as at Inkermann, and the mounds of Kamara, crawded as they are with redoubts, offer less chances for the action of cavairy than the vast plateau which separates Sebastopol from Balaklava. That the a lies should not have made use of their cavairy is easy to be comprehended, and

mounds of Ramara, crawded as they are with redoubts, off-r less chances for the action of cavalry than the vast plateau which separates Sebastopol from Balakiava. That the a lies should not have made use of their cavairy is easy to be comprehended, and does not even require an explanation; but that on the day of the battle Menscelkoff should have left this powerful auxiliary in a state of inaction, we do not understand, for it is evident that the Russian General wanted to deceive the vigilance of the allies, and it must be owned the contemplated surprise partially succeeded, and if General Solmoniff, who found himself at seven o'clock in the morning combatting on the plateau, had been able to throw at day break twenty-five squadrons into the camp of the enemy, God only knows how the English would have made head against the torrent.

It must be admitted, also, that on the 5th Mens inkoff, intrusting himself to the chances of an engagement with such considerable masses, had decided to push the attack to its utmost extent, which he in fact did. Now, to deliver a battle, and moreover to obtain decisive results, which the Russian General should have endeavored to secure at any price, cavalry is an auxiliary which is not to be despised, more especially for co-operation in a surprise against treops encamped on a vast plateau.

It may be that the limited nature of the ground on which the battle of Inkermann was fought, and also the scarcity of the roads which debound on the point attacked by the Russians, offered obstacles to the employment of masses of cavalry. In fact, from the moment when the Russian General would only give from two to three thousand metres of extent to his tront of attack, it would have been difficult to put more troops in action than those which were engaged in the battle of Inkermann. But nothing prevented him from extending his point of attack as far as Kadoukoi, and throwing into line his masses of cavalry, which were quartered in the valley of the Tchernaya, towards fehorgona, and also the Lep

cavalry, and thus have altered the whole face of things.

We do not understand, either, why, on the day of the battle of Inkermann, at 10 in the morning, Menschukoff should have mad; a demonstration against the left of the French. These sorts of manocuvres may lead to important results when they precede real attacks, but when they succeed these attacks, they ordinarily lead to nothing but a useless sacrifice of men and ammunition.

As to the allies, they could not avoid this bloody and sterile day; they were bound boidly to accept battle without regard to numbers; and this they did. And yet they would have incurred less danger if they had extended their line of circumvallation on their right, and if they had protected their camp with solid entrenchments, more especially where they were at once most deficient and most seriously menaced.

We must content ourselves with these few extracts. It is to be regretted that the fact of the text of this interesting pamphlet being in the French anguage, will limit its perusal to a comparatively small number of readers. It is the first publication that we have met with which places in a clear and intelligible light the causes of those inexplicable failures which are destroying alike the prestige of military skill and the confidence of superior

THE WIFE'S VICTORY, AND OTHER NOUVELLETTES, BY EMMA SOUTHWORTH-Peterson & Co., Philadelpresented us with a series of lively social sketches, which, although frequently exaggerated, are almartness that pervades her writing, and which is turned to good account in the dialogue of her tales. If she does not possess strength of perception or the power of analysts in any emineut degree, she makes up for any deficiencies that she may have in those respects by a vivid and playful imagination, which invests everything she attempts with a graceful and poetic coloring that imitates the tones, if it does not realize all the warmth, of actual life-If her sphere of observation had been more extended. and her mind improved by travel, Mrs. Southworth would unquestionably have attained a much higher rank in the literary profession than that which she now occupies. Notwithstanding the efforts of her admirers to place her on a pedestal to which she can never hope to attain, the most that can be said of her works is, that they are readable and amusing -no small measure of praise at a time when, for sue from the press die stillborn from their worth-

The following tableau of conjugal incompatibility would be more amusing if it was less generally applicable. It places in a strong but correct light one of the evil results to which our imitation of aristocratic and fashionable habits is fast driving society in this country :-

ratic and fashionable habits is fast driving society in this country:—

Kate Dunn entered the gay world of fashion first as a married woman, and decided was her success. Kate's life with her grandfather, and afterwards with the Lealies, had been very domestic, and, as she expressed it, very triste; she had gone but little into society. Now she was resolved to have compensation, since no geater obstacle than "Lom Dunn" intervened.

Formerly she was prevented from going to balls and parties by want of proper chaperonage; now her state as a marrie1 woman rendered her independent of that. Kate was now resolved to combine all the pleasures of the maiden with the privileges of the matron; consequently, in fashionable society, where her resplendent beauty and sparking wit drew many admirers, she was always surrounded by a circle of young men, who were very well pleased to carry on a fitration with a pretty woman, without the fear of a suit for breach of promise before their eyes. There was one man, however, who was constantly bunished from her circle, and that man was her husband.

"There are hundreds of intelligent men and pretty women here to night; go and amuse yourself; shall not be jealous," was the kind address of kate to her husband, as he lingered by her side.

Cap you not comprehend that, as we are married accessor, attailed and head and her with

of wine.

"Can you not comprehend that, as we are married now, your attendance can be dispensed with: ray, more—that it is outre, abourd, to remember that you have a wife in the room?" was the petulant speech with which she received him when he returned after an hour's absence.

"Decidedly, Captain Dunn, you are making yoursef and me appear very ridiculous by this Darby and Joan exhibition of conjugal affection. Positively we shall be cited as a 'pattern coulse' and I know that nothing could be more avandatous or alarming," said Mrs. Dunn to the Captain, as they extered the carriage to return from a large party one evening.

evening.
'I don't understand your opinions and feelings upon this subject. Catherine, but I don't like this fushiorable manner of walting upon any other won an hat my own wife, and seeing her attended by a seeing her because the company of the feelings of Captain Dunn, you make me quite foolishly about 'own wives' and the fact of our marriage is incon-

trovertible; there is no need to emphasize it so often."

Kate's head is a litt'e turned by ber French romences, but I feel sure her principles are really sound. I will not make myself 'ridiculous,' as she we u'd call it, by fretting and fuming, nor will I sanoy her by useless remonstrance now. Give her foly he full sany; it will soon wear itself out, or"—Captain Duan paused in his mental soliloquy, poured out and swaliowed a glass of wine.

A few weeks from this time, Captain Duan was ordered to see, and made preparations, with a reluctant heart, to leave his bride. A few days previous to joining his saip, he seated himself by the side of Catharire, and, pussing his hands caressingly through her ringlets, saio:—

"You will be very lonesome in this large house when I am gone, dear wife."

"Oh! no, I shan't: I shall fill it with company; don't tumble my carls, please, Captain." Captain Duan foided his hands, and a sigh escaped him.

"I have been thinking, Kate, of inviting my mother to take up her residence here during my absence."

"To watch your wife, I presume, sir, and to leok after your interests, of which you think me incaptable."

"Kate! how can you—; I had no thought beyond

"Kate! how can you—; I had no thought beyond giving you pleasure, by providing you with a desirable companion."

"Then, Captain, I beg you will not trouble your mother to leave her own home, to come to me; it might greatly inconvenience ber."

"Not at all. Since my sister's marriage and departure for Europe, my mother is quite alone, and very sad; she would be more cheerful here]with you."

and very sad; she would be more cheerful here]with you."

"I do not think so—old people are seldom contented out of their own homes."

"Yes; but with my mother it is different; she has an excellent heart and most serene temper and is prepared to love you as a daughter. Besides, her support has hitherto been my most agreeable duty; but I cannot now sustain the expense of two establishments; so you see the propriety, nay, the necessity, that obliges me to offer her a home here."

"I thought it was all on my account" specied.

essential experience, so you may see the profitery, and, whe necessity, that obliges me to offer her a home here."

"I thought it was all on my account," sneered Kate; "however, you may be sure she would be much better off in a good boarding homse."

"Madam!" exclaimed Captain Dunn, in augry astonishment; but, quickly controlling himself, and looking seriously int; his wife's face, he inquired, "Am I to understand, Catherine, that you are opposed to my mother's presence in this house!"

Notwithstanding all her assurance, Kate's eyes fell, and her cheeks glowed under the gaze that was fixed upon her. She was determined to have her own wey, however, though it would require some hardihood to tell the frank and noblehearted man before her that she was opposed to having his mather under their roof. She replied with assumed firmness, but without raising her eyes.

"I have a great respect for your mother, Captain, and will show her every attention in my power; but I do dislike the idea of a mother-in-law in the same house with me; I cannot conquer my repoprance to your proposed measure, and you know, Captain, with such feelings on my part, your mother and myself could not get along comfortably together."

"I certainly shall not insult her with the proposition," said Captain Duan haughtily, as he left the room.

"I have conquered again," thought Kate. "Now,

position," said Captain Dann haughtily, as he left the room.

"I have conquered again," thought Kate. "Now, I really did feel like giving up one, but it won't do—such feellogs must not be encouraged—they would soon enslave me. Men are naturally inclined to be tyrannical, particularly over their wives. Oh! yes, decidedly, I was right in the affair of the mother in-law. Good heavens! I could not brook a prying, fault floding mother n-law in the house." Could Kate have followed with her eye her husband's steps that evening, through the various scenes of dissipation to which he resorted to drown thought, she might have exclasmed, with the conqueror of old—"Another such victory would rain me."

"I. D."

"Tell Captain Dunn I will be bome in an hour or two," said Catherine to the footman who brought the note.

"Very well, Thomas," said Captain Dunn, on receiving this cool reply; "bring me the morning papers, and a bottle of port."

Notwithstanding the provoking coolness of her message, when Catherine returned, a few hours after, the door was opened by Captain Dunn, who received her in his arms, and strained her to his bosom.

"Good heavers! Captain," exclaimed Kate, re-leasing herself, "you take my breath away; and just see how you have erushed my dress and dishe-veiled my hair. Pray, don't be so energeti.."
"You are looking in high heath and beauty, my peerless Catherine," said Captain Dunn, as he gazed upon her with pride, not noticing her petu-lance.

"Do reserve your gallant speeches for other wo-men, Captain, and don't waste them upon your

men, Captain, and don't waste them upon your wife."

However deeply pained Captain Dunn might have been by his wife's coolness and levity, nothing of mortideaticn or disapproval was apparent in his manner. Captain Dunn liked to leave all his bad weather at sea.

Some twelve months succeeding this event Mrs. Dunn presented her husband with a sin and heir. "And now." thought the happy father, "my wife will love her home for her child's sake." But Captain Lemuel Dunn "reckoned without his host"ess, as a very few days demonstated.

"Where is the young sailer?" inquired he, as he tock his seat by his wife's easy chair, a few days succeeding the birth of his seas.

"Mrs. Tenly has got him."

"Mrs. Tonly—who is she?"

"A young woman whom I have engaged as a wet nurse."

"Now, is it possible, Kate, that you mean to let

"Now, is it possible, Kate, that you mean to let your child be nursed at the bosom of another woman?"

"Yes, it is both possible and positive—now don't put on that disagre-sable look—it is not usual for

"Well, don't tease me—my delicate health forbids"——
"Your delicate health! Why, Kate, you have the finest constitution of any woman I knew. You objoy high—I had almost said rude—health."
"Well, then, if you must have it, I don't intend to spoil my figure by nursing a child. An I have no icea of going about the house in a slovenly wrapper or ill-fitting corsage, for the sentimental non-serse of rursing my own baby."

"Ha! ha! ba! that's the most amusing reason of all, for you to give, Kate, who go about the house all the morning in a loose gown. with your hair in papers."

"Captain Dunn, you're a bore,"
"Weil! this nurse—has she lost her own child?"
'No: she is raising it by hand."
"Then you are really cruel, as well as silly."
"Captain Dunn, please leave the room; this interview has latiqued me," said Kate, affecting languor.

We have received the first number of the Pictor rial Messenger, for the new year, from Messrs. Stimson & Co., of Broadway. A gay looking sheet it is, with its polychromatic typography and en-gravings. The illustrations of the present number consist of a portrait of the first horse ever employed in Adams & Co.'s express; the Battle of the Alms; the Siege of Sebastopol, and a chart of the Back sea. We recommend this curious sheet to the notice of our readers.

We take the following despatch from the St. Louis

Republican:-INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 1, 1855. The Salt Lake mail, under charge of Mr. Emerson, eached here lest night, bringing dates to the 3d. The party were compelled to pack through the mountains, there being from twelve to eighteen

mountains, there being from twelve to eighteen inches snow. Business is reviving a little at Salt Lake City. The new route from Californis to Salt Lake, avoiding the dangers on tha Humboldt, was used successfully by Mr. Greathouse, making the trip in twenty-five cays.

A few Cheyenne Indians were met by the mail par y. The weather was remarkably pleasant during the latter part of the journet. It mas been ascertained by the Sicux Indians themselves, that five of them, with a brother and son of the Big Bear chief, killed Jamison and party, to revenge the death of Rig Bear, by the soldlers at Larsmie, last August.

Invention of the Owal Ball and Gun,

Will you please have the kindness to give the fol-lowing additional copies of letters from the Navy Department, regarding my invention of the oval or Lancaster gun. These are all that I shall be able to note below, that my letters of the 16th and 21st July, 1842, with the pen and ink sketches, have dis pluy, 1842, with the pen and ink sketches, have disappeared; and having kept no copies of my letters to the department, I cannot reproduce them. On application to the commandant's office, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, the clerk assured me most positively that no such letters or aketches were to be found in that office. They were, probably, accidentally mislaid or lost, by some person or officer to whom Commodore Perry may have entrusted them.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1842.
To the Hox. A. P. Urshira, Secretary of the Navy:
Sin—I would respectfully be leave to submit to
your consideration an improvement I propose in the
construction of cannon balls and shells, especially
as regards their form, for the purpose of securing
greater range and ac urracy of aim.

From some experiments I have been enabled to
make on a smell scale, I am fully convinced on
strictly scientific principles, that a perfectly round
or circular ball or shell is by no means the best to
secure these results.

All bodies of weight, when moving rapidly
shrough the air, observe the same laws in their motion, that regulate the earth in its revolutions. And
hence there is a disposition in the moving body, to
assume the form of the earth, or pass from a sphere
to that of a spheroid, and while revolving on its own
axis, to expand at its equator and contract at its
poles. And when it is incapable from its hardees,
or deficiency of force in motion to assume this shape,
its resistance to tre air is so great as to impede its
passage, and ret der it less steady in its movement
and more uncertain in its aim and range.

Se great is the disposition of the particles in a
circular moving body to assume the spheroidal form,
inst if it be an iron shell of only an inch in thickness, it bectmes so men flattened on its poles and
enlarged at what may be termed its equator that it
ever fails to crack before reaching its destination,
and loses its effect as a shell. Hence in the service,
shells for ten inch guns in the round form, have to
be cast two and a half inches thick, which causes
their explosion into such heavy fragments, and admits of so annall a charge of materials that their destructiveness is materially lessered. If they were in
the furth instance cast into the form of a spheroid
they might not only be used with a larger cavity,
but have greater range, and more correctainty of aim.

The same modification in the form of a solor and
ables for the instance, as its model of a solor and
able t

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1842.

ALEXANDER JONES, ESQ, NEW YORK.

SIR—You are informed in reply to your letter of
the 16th inst., that I cannot authorize the construction of the gun required to test your invention; but,
if any gun in the service will answer. I will probably
authorize the 'casting of a few balls. I am, very
respectfully, &c.,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1854.

SIR—Inclosed please find the copies as desired,
except your two letters of the 16th and 21st July,
1842, have never, the chief clerk says, been returned
to the Navy Department. Commodore Perry's report, if any, is not on the files of the Department.
The jeen and ink sketches were inclosed in your
letters of the 21st July, 1842, but never have been
returned to the Department. Yours, respectfully,
ALERER PHELPS, Jr., Coppist.

Having the previous year, or in 1841, spent some

Albert Phelips, Jr., Coppist.

Having the previous year, or in 1841, spent some \$400 or \$500 in experimenting with shells, and with the view of firing them from beavy ordnance, I was not disposed to spend any more money in that direction on my own account. I found in firing one or two of my shells at a three mile range, at Boston barbor, under the direction of Col. Bomford, of the Ordnance Office, that the shell in this round form was not the one best suited to renier my invention effective. They were too thick, and too uncertain of sim and range to suit my purpose, and hence I found one invention required another, and soon after I brought my invention of an oval guideon the department.

Mr. Upshur's letter above acted as a perfect quictus on my forther progress. With all due respect for the nemory of that very excellent and able man, I must yet be permitted to say that firing oval bells from round bored guns would have been perfectly futile.

I claim to be the first inventor of an oval ball and oval bored cannon. The Minie rifle, a subsequent investion servouches on my relievish as constitutes of the overlands.

I caim to be the first inventor of an oval ball and oval bored cannon. The Minie rifle, a subsequent invention, encroaches on my principle so far as tris; he merely cut my oval ball. Fig. 2, in baives, at its shortest chameter, C. D. and using ore of the halves, with its buse resign against the charge of powder, and being slightly bellowed out, the powder in its C explosion causes its sides to extrand, it being of lead, and to fill the grooves of the rifle—my oval ball cut in two parts makes two of Minie's concoids balls.

The idea had, also, occurred to me of cutting my cval cannon balls into halves and firing in the same manner; but, as the iron would not spread like lead, one could not neceive the advantage of it. In all these plais, the oval form of the missle, in whole, or in part must be preserved. And, we contend, that, we were the first to invent a departure from the old round ball to any other form, whatever.

Had the government (now near thirteen years since) determined by proper experiment, the value of our invention, every principal harbor in the United States could have been by this time guarded by heavy cval cannon.

We have reached a crisis in our national defences.

of our invention, every principal harbor in the United States could have been by this time guarded by heavy eval cannon.

We have reached a crisis in our national defences. At the piese nt time we have not an oval cannon in America, nor do we believe enough Minie rilles to aim la regiment. The days of the old smooth or round bord muskets and cannon have passed away. To be equally armed with other nations we must abandon our old muskets, which project balls with an uncertain aim only one or two nundred yards, and take to Minie rifles, which throw balls point blank five-eightins of a mile, and can kill men at the full distance of a mile.

We must mount oval cannon on our forts, introduce time, of all necessary sizes, on board our vessels of war, and into our field service on land. It may be said that the bravery of our men is a sufficient guarantee against invasion. The Russians are brave, but they cannot stand against the superior arms of the allies.

The policy of war is to make ourselves equal to our enemies in arms, and then by our bravery gain victories at as small a loss of men as possible. Thi tynine years of peace, except the small fight with Maxico, has produced an appalling state of spathy, regarding our national arms and defences. No country of the same population has so great a line of sea coast and inland frontier to defend as the United States. I am your obed ent servant.

Alexanders Jones.

So William street, New York, Jan. 4, 1855.

SCIT FOR DANAGES.—It is stated in the Delaware SCIT FOR DAMAGES.—It is stated in the Delaware Reporter that Philip Quigley has brought an action in the United States Circuit Con t, Baltimore, against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railrose Company, for the publication of an alleged libel. Damages laid at \$25,000. Him. Reverdy Johnson and H. Winter Davis. Esq., are counsel for the plaintiff. The Effects of the Proposed Naturalization

Law Upon our Military Organizations TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. After the very concise relation of the relative birthrights of the members comprains the various regiments of the First Division of New York State flitia, under command of General C. W. Sandford, may or may not, be a "native and to the manor born," whether, if "the very bone and sinew or the division, it is well known are adopted citizens' the spirit of patriotism and republican principles is not with the truly American portion, who do not deem themselves diagraced by presenting from with the worthy adopted, after sufficient probation:—

with the worthy adopted, after sufficient probation:

If no inducement is presented to the man of foreign
birth to enrol himself as a soldier under the stars and
stripes, he, as a matter of course—being deprived of the
rights of citizenship, until a long protation has been
passed—becomes a dangerous member of our society.
Having no interest in the institutions of the country,
except such as are derived from the fact of protection,
and not being permitted to derive the least personal benefit by bearing arms, he cannot be relied upon in case
of invasion, and becomes, in such an event, a useless—if
not a traitorous—member of the community.

The writer truly elevates the position of our militia by the showe remarks. It has always appeared
to me that the honorable soldier was above mercenary advantages, or contemptible rewards—but here
it is apparent that he must receive a bube, or else,
"Judas"-like, turn traitor, and sell nimself for pelf.

"I thank thee: thou hast taught me." The sooner
any law can be enacted thas shall bring out these
traitors, so much the sooner will one good have
been accomplished. Is the writer a ware that none
but citizens are liable to jury and military duty?
If not now organized, we have abundant native material for any emergencies that may arise from the
"taiterous members of the community." We have
yet a whole division of volunteers similar to the
New Yorkers that did their deeds in Mexico. To
quich his fears, perhaps it would be as well to remark, that in all probability no law will be passed,
in these days of advancement, to affect previous
contracts—so he may be secure in his citizenship.
Respectfully, yours A MEMBER OF THE FIRET.

New York, Dec. 29, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD directs attention to the effect on the voluntee

directs attention to the effect on the volunteer military of the proposed alteration in the naturalization laws, and arrives at a satisfactory conclusion, in the opinion of the writer; but it is argued on erroneous predications, behause.

No naturalization haw hereafter passed can deprive any naturalized citizen of his vested rights, nor any loreign born person already in this country of his prospective rights, nor, indeed, those who may be on their way up to a certain period after the passage of such a law, or to the time it takes effect.

But if such were not the facts, and such persons could be so divested, the corresponding responsibilities and duties of citizenship would not accrue, nor the exemptions be required.

Besides, it the statement be correct that so large a portion of the citizen soldiery be of foreign birth, it is high time that at least the larger portion should be of native birth. Seven years active service in the army, and not during the time of volunteer parades, should, as General Scott advocates, be passed to the credit of the foreigner's probasion for citizenship.

December 29, 1854.

Our St. Louis Correspondence.

Our St. Louis Correspondence. Sr. Louis, Dec. 29, 1854. Organization of the Missouri Legislature-Intelli-

gence from New Mexico, &c.
The General Assembly of Missouri was organized some days ago. In the Senate the officers elected. were mostly democrats. In the House twenty of the Benton men united with the whigs, and elected a whig Speaker. This fact is significant. If, in joint session, twenty-one of them go over to the

joint session, twenty-one of them go over to the whigs, a whig Senator can be elected. The probability is, that they are prepared to do so if a joint session is held. It is not certain, however, that the Senate will consent to go into joint session. If it refuses, no Senator will be elected until the next session, in 1856.

We have received news from New Mexico, but it is not of much interest. The Governor and the General were upon a visit to Mea'lla Valley. They were expe ted to return to Santa Fe about the 15th inst. The Navajo Inclans have surrendered the man who murdered a solvier near Fort Defiance, and he has been huns. A number of the Apaches have passed over from the Raton Mountains to the gorges of Red liver, where they are upon the watch for prey. The other tribes are more toan usually quiet.

We have no local news. Rivers still low, and business excessively dull.

Lines

UPON THE OPENING OF ALBANY STREET THROUGH
THE GRAVES OF OUR REVOLUTIOHABY ANCESTORS
IN TRINITY CHURCH-YARD.
Ah, ghoul like avarice: insatiate greed:
Is not the cruel appetite full fed?
Is there no table furnished for thy need,
That thou must seek to banquet on the dead?

That thou must seek to banquet on the dead?
Back from their graves: back from the holy dust
Where our departed sires to rest are laid—
We will not violate the sacred trust
Fledged by that peaceful spire's guardian shade.
No loving hands their wasted limbs composed,
Or wrapped their forms in white symbolic shroud;
No kindred touch their weary eyelds closed,
Dim with the snow-fall from death's wintry cloud.
No parting volley rang the last farewell
Of mourning comrades to the soldier's grave;
Nor muffled drum was heard, nor holy bell
Sounded the knell of the departed trave.
Wake! wake, Columbia! Let thy trumpet voice

Wake! wake, Columbia! Let thy trumpet voice Pour its sad requiem where thy martyrs sleep. Alas! thou can's not bid those hearts rejoice. Or wake those tranquil eyes from slumber deep.

Or wake those tranquil eyes from slumber deep. Their tolls the 'prisoned eagle's wing unbound—Gave freedom's banner o'er thy isod to wave; Shall we despoil them of the rest they found?—The only meed they sought—an honored grave? Oh! bid the monumental marble raise. Its white memorial finger to the sky, Teiling their deeds to all succeeding days, Invoking blessings where the heroes lie. Their life-blood, freely poured, baptised thy land, Watered the soil, and bade thine olive bloom. Then raise aloft thy lightning armed band, To smite the speller, and protect the tomb.

L. A. S.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6-6 P. M. Quotations for State and railroad bonds and fancy stocks were all up to-day. At the first board Eric Income Bonds advanced 1 per cent; Virginia 6's ½; Illinois Central Bonds 1; Cauton Company 4; Nicaragua Transit I: New York Central Railroad 1: Eric Railroad & Harlem J: Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 4. New York Central Bonds declined 4 per cent. The upward movement this morning was strong and decided, but we cannot see what its ba sis is. It is confided entirely to the street, and and neither party appears confident. Both the bulls and bears are in a fog. The probability is that the market will not be long sustained at pre-

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction:-

At the second board there was considerable buoyancy, and quite an improvement was realized. Erie Boncs, 4; Comberlant, 4; New York Central RR., 14; Erie RR., 2; Galena and Chicago RR., 54 per cent from last sale ; Michigan Southern Con struction, 3. Michigae Central R.R. fell off & per cent. Nothing has been agreed upon yet about the dividend. It cannot be made in cash, for the company has no money; it must be in bonds. or not at all.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to-day were as follows:--Of the receipts to-day \$200,000 was a transfer.

The Equitable Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. The Merchants' Insurance Company four per cent. The receipts of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company for December were:--

Increase..... \$9,562 Sq

-Total receipts in 1854, \$464,237 73, against \$226,518 48 for 1853. In January, 1853, the road was open to Stoughton, within sixteen miles of Madison, and as that distance is the whole exten-sion of the road during 1854, the large increase in business must be in a great degree assribed to the rapid development of the resources of the country through which and into which it passes.

The Boston Telegraph of the 5th gives the follow ing quotations for stocks in that market :-

Western declined to 875; Fitchburg dull at 78; Old Colony, 71 bid, 72 asked; Michigan Central, 80; asked; Eastern, 49; bid, 49; askel; Concord, 50 asked; Worcester, 87 asked; Providence, 624 bid; Maine steady at 964; Boston and Lowell, 72: Among the fancies there was more firmness, and Central advanced to 12, which was the asking price at the close; Vermont and Massachusetts improved to 84 bid, for small lets, and 6 was the lowest asking price; East Boston is firm at 11; bid; Waverley, 1; asked; East Boston Ferry Company, 33 bid, no shares for sale. Ogdensburg Bonds improved and sold at 47 for \$500, which was bid at the close; Port. land City 6's are in demand at 992; and Cheshire 6's, ot 1860, 74 bid; Eastern 6's, 1860, are wanted at 82, but most other bonds are little inquired for and sales cannot be effected at reasonable prices for

The total export of specie from Boston, for the year 1854, was \$7,413,437 32, against \$5,763,515 8 in 1853, and \$3,500,000 in 1852.

The Connecticut River Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend on the old stock of 2½ per cent, and four per cent on preferred; the Hamilton Woollen Manufacturing Company five

per cent.

The Government Stock Bank of Aun Arbor, Michigan, has made a bad failure. According to the Detroit Tribune, its liabilities are \$160,000, with less than a fourth of that sum to meet the

The Mayor of Mobile has given notice that he will redeem the five per cent bonds of the Mobile city debt, from No. 9 to 18, both inclusive, at the office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, in that city.

There have been lately great speculations in coal lands in Illinois, near the line of the Central Rail-road. Lands recently worth from \$1 25 to \$3 an acre have been selling from \$20 to \$50 an acre. The Central Railroad offers great sacilities for the trans-portation of coal to the Ohio river, where it can be used for steamboats, and where for cheapness and excellence it must take the place of wood for fuel. The coal is inexhaustible on the line of the read.

The Central Company have offered great advantages to those who will engage in the coal business in fixing a moderate price for the transportation, and agreeing to deduct ten per cent in cases where one hundred thousand tons are sent to Cairo within three vears.

Company | Stock | Exchange | Satremay | Jan. 6, 1866 |
2000 | H | In | Im | '47.85 | 83 | 100 sh NY Ces RR | 84 |
2000 | do | 935 | 605 | do | 68 |
7000 | do | 810 | 9254 | 200 | do | 860 | 85 |
7000 | do | 87 | 2254 | 50 | do | 860 | 86 |
2000 | do | 87 | 2254 | 50 | do | 860 | 86 |
2000 | do | 87 | 2254 | 50 | do | 860 | 86 |
2000 | do | 87 | 2254 | 50 | do | 860 | 86 |
2000 | do | 87 | 50 | do | 80 | 86 |
6000Hm 1st Mos 800 | 795 | 400 | do | 800 | 86 |
6000Hm 1st Mos 800 | 795 | 400 | do | 800 | 86 |
6000Hm 1st Mos 800 | 795 | 400 | do | 800 | 86 |
6000Hm 1st Mos 800 | 795 | 400 | do | 800 | 86 |
6000Hm 1st Mos 800 | 795 | 400 | do | 800 | 75 |
8000 | do | 60 | 80 | 5 | do | 60 |
8000 | do | 60 | 80 | 5 | do | 60 |
8000 | Pan | bas 20 | 80 | 568 | Eric RR | 32 |
8000 | do | 60 | 60 | 200 | do | 820 | 30 |
8000 | NJ Cir RR | 80 | 91 | 300 | do | 60 | 30 |
8500 | do | 60 | 60 | 200 | do | 820 | 30 |
8500 | do | 60 | 83 | 100 | do | 83 |
1000 | NJ Cir RR | 80 | 80 | 200 | do | 83 |
1000 | NJ Zinc Co | 37 | 320 | do | 83 |
250 | NJ Zinc Co | 37 | 200 | do | 830 |
250 | NJ Zinc Co | 37 | 200 | do | 830 |
250 | NJ Zinc Co | 37 | 200 | do | 830 |
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250 | 00 | 00 | 700 Nie Transit Co. 16 100 do 860
30 do 1634 25 do 600
25 Cumb Coal Co. 28 13 Mich Cen RR.
300 do 2534 50 do 500
100 do 500 253 5 do 500
100 do 500 253 8 Mich So Con.
200 do 60 253 10 1 Little Miani RR.
50 do 810 253 96 Clev & Tol RR.
125 NY Cen RR 843

| Second Board | Seco

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1856.
Asurs.—Sales of 50 bbls. were made without change in

quotations.

HERADSTUPPS.—Flour—The market was without material change. The sales embraced about 6,500 a 7,000 bbis. rial change. The sales embraced about 6,500 a 7,000 bbls. included in which were, common State brands at 48 87, and fair to straight brands at 49 a\$9 25, and choise do. at 89 25 a 25 a 25 a 50 at common to good Western at \$9 12 a 39 62, and extra Genesse at \$10 87 a \$12; about 1,500 bbls. Canada sold in bond at \$9, and at \$10 outp paid; Southern was steady, with fair sales at old prices. Wheat was quiet. Corn was one to two cents higher, with sales of 40,000 a 50,000 bushels, including Wostern mixed, at 103c. a 104c., and 10,000 do. Southern white, at 105. Included in the above were also 25,000 d. sold to arrive at 104c. Cor siderable portions of the sales were made for export. Rye was firm, at 138c. a140c. asked. Heavy Western outs were sold at 60c. to 16c., and River and State at 55c. a 56c. No barley was reported.

Corres.—The sales included 400 bags of Rio, at %c. s

ported.

Correx.—The sales included 400 bags of Rio, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$C. a 10c., and 50 do. Maracaibo, at 10\frac{1}{2}\$c.

Corrow.—The market was tolerably active; the sales reached about 2,000 bales, design at about \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. advance. Fig.—The market was quiet, and prices uncharged. Furcists.—Rates to English ports were stiff. To Liverpool a good deal of produce was offering. A bent 500 bales of cottons were taken at \$1.60c, part compresset; about 22,000 bushels corn in bulk at 4d; 2,000 bbls. flour at 1s. cd.; \$00 therees beef at 8s. a. a. 6d; 700 bbls. pork at 2s., and 50 do. at 2s. 3d; 50 hdd. tallow at 18s., and 27 bales of hair at 12s. cd. To Ladon, 500 bbls. turpentine were taken at 2s. 9d., and 100soxen dead weight at 22s. dd. To Ladon, 500 bbls. turpentine were taken at 2s. 9d., and 100soxen dead weight at 22s. dd. To Ladon for California, which varied according to notice a rates or California, which varied according to the sage of vessels loading, from 25c. a 40c. per foot measurement.

FRUE.—About 1,000 boxes wet dried were sold in private terms.

FRUT.—About 1,000 boxes wet dried were sold in private terms.

HAY.—The sales embraced about 1,000 bales, as 21 per 100 bs.

IRON.—About 100 tons Scotch pig iron were eported sold at \$30 a \$32.

LEAD.—Galena was nominal at 6½c. Soft Engish was beld at 6½c., while 6½c. was offered.

MOLASSER.—Sales of 200 bbls. New Orleans were made at 27c.

Molassiz.—Sales of 200 bbls. New Orleans were made at 27c.

Naval Stories.—The sales included 100 to 20 bbls. spirits, in shipping order, and 700 bbls. No. I flucrosin at 22 12 per 231 bs., and 50 bbls. tar at \$2.75. fbw turpentine was at \$3.87.

Our.—Linseed was steady at \$1c. a \$2c., whis whale and sperm were unchanged.

PROVENINE—Sales of about 1,500 bbls. mees prk were made at \$12. Prime was at \$12.25. Beef and to the extent of 200 a 300 bbls. at unchanged prices. ard was irm for prime, and about 500 a 600 bbls. were sold at 10 at

Poreign Markets.

Parmanous, Dec. 4.—The imports of feur, meal and bread for the last two weeks have not kept pace with the consumption, and the atoek on handle not surfacient to last the days, and there are but fw result expected. By last advices prices continued in the United States as high as ever, which will prevent aurthing like large shipments in this direction. Rice an fish continue in fair supply. Lumber will sell at fair remuterating prices. Tomosge continues plentiful. Sugar and molasses for exportation in abundance. Run maintains its price. The rainy season has set is. The colony is healthy and quiet. Sales—Flour 511 50, santi-supply, meal \$3 75, fair supply and cuil; crackers \$1.75, small supply; corn \$2.35 per bag of two bushels; page \$3.75, scarce. Provisious as previously reported.